

TONIGHT'S WEATHER FORECAST — RAIN: 10 p.m. 21-24 (70-87). Tomorrow: 10-12 (70-83). Yesterday: 10-12 (70-83). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 18-22 (65-70). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 18-22 (65-70). Yesterday: temp. 18-22 (65-70). CHAMBERS: 10-12 (70-83). Yesterday: temp. 18-22 (65-70). ROME: Variable. Temp. 22-24 (70-80). Yesterday: temp. 20-22 (65-70). ADDITIONAL WEATHER: COMICS PAGE.

No. 28,460

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1974

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1974

## Fukuda, Top Rival Of Tanaka, Quits As Finance Chief

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, July 16 (UPI)—Premier Kakuei Tanaka's chief political rival resigned from the cabinet today with a denunciation of conditions within the ruling Liberal Democratic party. Mr. Tanaka quickly filled the post with one of his most trusted associates in an effort to forestall further damage to his leadership.

The resignation of Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda was Mr. Tanaka's most serious challenge since he took office two years ago. It appeared to be the opening shot in a Fukuda campaign to oust Mr. Tanaka at next summer's party convention or even before. Mr.

Fukuda's resignation, followed by four days of the resignation of Deputy Premier Takeo Miki, another prominent conservative politician.

These moves, flowing from severe party losses in the recent parliamentary elections and Mr. Tanaka's low public popularity, appear to have weakened the Premier substantially.

However, his countermeasures today indicated a determination to remain in power.

Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira, a major political figure and close Tanaka ally, was shifted to the post of finance minister. Mr. Ohira said tonight that he will continue the tight money policy adopted by his predecessor to combat soaring inflation.

Takeo Fukuda

Kunio Selected

## New Premier Of Portugal Led the Coup

LISBON, July 16 (AP)—Portugal's new military premier, Gen. Vasco das Santos Gonçalves, was identified today as the head of the semi-secret officers' movement that staged the April coup and brought António de Spínola to power.

Political sources said Col. Gonçalves was preparing to submit the control of the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) on the government by naming a leftist

SLNPA leader to be his unofficial vice-premier. The sources also described Col. Gonçalves' policies as left of center.

Col. Gonçalves is expected to announce a "new" government tomorrow.

The 53-year-old engineer was identified as the president of the 12-man coordinating commission of the MFA by Brig. Gen. Saravia de Carvalho, another MFA member promoted last week by Gen. Spínola for spinising the coup that ousted the long-time rightist regime.

Col. Gonçalves had been known to be a member of the commission but it was the first time it was made public that he was a top man in the MFA. Brig. Gen. Spínola made the statement in radio interview.

The political informants predicted that the new government will be more to the left than a center-left civilian coalition envisaged by Gen. Spínola last week.

Reported to be in line for a seat as minister without portfolio and as No. 1 assistant to Col. Gonçalves was Maj. Eduardo de Antunes, 41, also a member of the coordinating commission.

Sources said he has a leftist star in politics, including attendance at meetings of the opposition against the old regime.

Tonight Col. Gonçalves angrily denounced the government-owned radio and television for reflecting "differences" within its armed forces as he attempted to form a new government.

He said that reports of trouble between leftists in the armed forces and conservatives were

sources said, however, that Gen. Spínola had refused Col. Gonçalves' first cabinet list.

12 Slain in Angola

LUANDA, Angola, July 16 (UPI)—Shooting in the center of Luanda left 12 people dead and wounded yesterday, according to the first official count today. A communiqué issued by the army commander in chief, Gen. Franco Pinto, said that army police and "disorderly" units exchanged fire when the army tried to prevent the civilians from following a march by black troops to military headquarters.

He black troops were demanding greater participation in the affairs of Angola's security forces.

5 Killed by Farmers

ALBURY, July 16 (UPI)—Zimbabwe Liberation Front (ZLF) guerrillas killed three Portuguese soldiers and wounded seven yesterday, according to the first official count today.

The communiqué issued by the army commander in chief, Gen. Franco Pinto, said that army police and "disorderly" units exchanged fire when the army tried to prevent the civilians from following a march by black troops to military headquarters.

South American beef exports, particularly from Argentina, were likely to be diverted into the U.S. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Makarios Leaves Cyprus for Malta As Insurgents Widen Their Control

*'I am not dead. I am by your side ... bearer of the flag of... struggle'*

—ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS

United Press International  
Turkish students staging demonstration outside Greek Consulate in Istanbul yesterday.

### On Whether to Recommend Impeachment

## Rodino Unit's Vote Seen Next Week

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UPI).

After 10 weeks of sitting behind closed doors, hearing evidence, the House Judiciary Committee is expected to decide next week whether to recommend that President Nixon be impeached.

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who could go either way. Similarly, if four or five committee Republicans voted for impeachment, it could bring along a number of wavering Republicans in the House.

Questions members must face are not only does the evidence show grave misconduct by the President, but what are the necessary standard of proof?

The President has argued that the committee must find him guilty of a crime in the exercise

A vote by the committee recommending impeachment, which would send the issue to the full House, seems virtually assured.

The White House has just about conceded a vote against President Nixon in committee, although some Nixon stalwarts on the panel, such as Rep. Charles Wiggins, R-Calif., insist that when the committee sits down to reflect on the evidence, it will find no grounds to recommend impeachment.

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Almost all the 21 Democrats on the 33-member committee appear

sure votes for impeachment. Rep. Rodino was quoted recently as saying he expected all 21 would vote for impeachment.

Considered crucial to how impeachement action would fare in the House are whether the three Southern Democrats on the committee and some Republicans will join in an impeachment vote. If they did, it would give the vote a bi-partisan look and aid the supporters of impeachment in pushing the action through the House.

If Rep. Walter Flowers, D-Ala., Rep. James Mann, D-S.C., and Rep. Ray Thornton, D-Ark., voted for impeachment, it would make impeachment a respectable position for Southerners in the House.

At the closed sessions, the impeachment staff will present "theories of the case." They will list each of the allegations against the President and detail evidence for and against each allegation.

The charges could include the Watergate cover-up, misuse of federal agencies to punish political enemies, improper actions

of his office to recommend impeachment. The committee staff and most scholars have insisted that he can be impeached and removed from office for serious misuse of power, which need not be an indictable crime, but might be much more serious to the welfare of the country.

In giving weight to the evidence, a question is, may the committee act simply on a showing of probable cause, like a grand jury, or must it find the President guilty beyond a reasonable doubt like a trial jury, or something in between? The House action is not a trial. If the full House votes impeachment, the Senate would try the charges.

These are subjective judgments each member must make for himself. The committee must decide whether to draft narrow or broad articles of impeachment, for instance, whether the President should be impeached for a single act, or to site a list of actions as showing he failed to carry out his constitutional duty to "take care" that the laws are faithfully executed.

Summing Up

Tomorrow, Mr. Nixon's chief Watergate lawyer, James St. Clair, will briefly sum up the President's case against impeachment. For the rest of the week, the committee will meet informally, still in closed session, preparing for a week of debate and voting.

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## New Athens Junta Disliked Makarios

## Link Seen in Greek, Cyprus Coups

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, July 16 (UPI).—The immediate chain of events that led to the coup in Cyprus probably goes back to last November, when President George Papadopoulos of Greece was ousted by a group of military officers.

The new rulers in Athens—rigid nationalists and strong

anti-Communists—did not hide their dislike of Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus since independence in 1960.

The archbishop always maintained that he shared the traditional desire of Greek Cypriots for Enosis, or union with the Greek motherland, but insisted that it was not a practical solution in the face of fierce opposition from ethnic Turks, who make up 18 per cent of the island's population of 650,000.

This attitude by the archbishop smacked of treason to some rightist Greek Cypriots, who also worried about the President's close ties with Cyprus's large and influential Communist party.

National Guard Accused

Several assassination attempts against the archbishop failed, but the movement was a continuing annoyance. Then, last January, Gen. Grivas died of a heart attack and President Makarios saw his chance to eradicate the movement. He offered amnesty to any member of EOKA-B who would surrender and lay down his arms. But only several dozen took advantage of the offer.

Meanwhile, anti-Makarios agitation was growing within the Cypriot National Guard and its corps of Greek officers. Observers point out that the strongman of the Greek junta which took over in November, Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, served in Cyprus in the mid-1960s and is known to despise the archbishop.

As a diplomat put it, "We knew there would be a reaction, but we didn't know what it would be." Yesterday the answer came.

Greek-speaking people have lived on Cyprus for thousands of years. Because of its strategic position in the eastern Mediterranean, it was invaded by the British. Gen. Ioannidis was in charge of the British forces.

Asked about the newly proclaimed President, Nikos Sampson, he said: "I do not think Sampson will be well received by the Greek Cypriots. I do not think he is up to the job. I do not think the junta have found the man to carry the Greek Cypriot people with them in what they are trying to do."

The report from Nicosia also described the Presidential Palace as fire-blackened, with large shell holes in the walls. The nearby Krkka Monastery where pro-Makarios policemen had held out against army tanks for most of yesterday, also had been shelled.

Thick clouds of black smoke rose from a police station near the British school in Nicosia.

Many streets and traffic lights were blattered by tanks which had chucked up long sections of the city's roads.

Scattered shots and shattered silence in the Greek quarter of the city contrasted with the almost normal activity in the Turkish section, where shops were open and traffic circulated freely.

Mr. Sampson announced today that he had appointed several ministers to his cabinet and held his first meeting with them. Reports from Athens said that most of the new ministers are known supporters of union of Cyprus and Greece.

Mr. Sampson won the following of the agriculture minister in the Makarios government, Odysseus Ioannidis, who will serve as minister of health in the new government.

Others named to the cabinet were Demis Dimitsiou, brother of the Cyprus ambassador to Washington, who will hold the portfolio of foreign minister and interior minister; Costas Adamis, a lawyer who defended in court most of the political opponents of the Makarios government; Justice minister: Panos Dimitriou, minister of defense, and Kyriakos Antonidis, minister of education.

## Support Announced

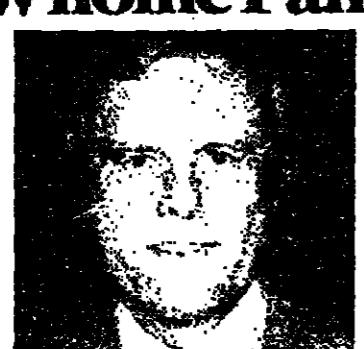
Nicosia radio reported that the Cyprus Teachers Federation, the Federation of Labor and the Agrarian Association had declared their support for the Sampson government.

The radio announcement said the National Guard would enforce law and order and restore "tranquility in the church."

"This is a purely internal problem among the Greek Cypriots," the announcement said. "The National Guard is in full control of the situation."

Mr. Sampson would "follow a policy of nonalignment," the announcement said, and would proclaim free elections within a year.

## I flew home Pan Am.



R. P. Woodson III, Raleigh, North Carolina

"The terminal was very convenient —none of those long waiting lines. Customs took us all of 5 minutes. Pan Am is doing a good job of unloading the 747."

Switch! **PAN AM.**  
Call Pan Am now.

## 14 Convenient Holiday Inns in West Germany.

Augsburg, Frankfurt-Sulzbach, Hannover, Ingolstadt, Kassel, Mönchengladbach, Munich-2, Stuttgart-2, Viersen, Walldorf-Heidelberg, Wolfsburg. Opening soon: Bonn/Cologne... Over 50 European Holiday Inns in all.

Associated Press  
Some of the buses destroyed by fire after bomb explosion in Lourdes yesterday.

## Sampson Is Veteran Fighter For Union of Cyprus, Greece

(Continued from Page 1)  
much of the courageous work at this time. They were responsible for more than 20 killings."

In one of these raids, Mr. Sampson and two of his followers attacked a police outpost in daylight, killing two officers. For this he was arrested and sentenced to death. Because of popular protests the British commuted the sentence on the ground that torture had been used to extract a confession from Mr. Sampson, then 20 years old.

Retired on a weapons charge, Mr. Sampson was sentenced to life imprisonment. He served three years in a British prison,

but was freed upon independence. Nikos Giorgiades was born into a peasant family. He did not finish high school but he quickly prospered after independence, gaining wealth and influence. Before he broke with President Makarios he boasted of his power, saying that he had spurned an offer to join the government as a minister. "The power I have is different," he said. "If I do not think a certain man should be made ambassador, he does not get the job."

In late 1963, when the island rangers in communal fighting between ethnic Greeks and ethnic Turks, Mr. Sampson headed irregular but government-supported units in attacks on Turkish communities.

A correspondent there at the time remembers him as a short, muscular, pistol-waving leader of a dozen brigands. During the fighting, the correspondent says, Mr. Sampson killed a British tourist while his wife and children looked on. The correspondent said that Mr. Sampson's reputation in Cyprus "was about like that of Al Capone in Chicago."

A number of Greeks and Cypriots living abroad expressed incredulity at his accession to the presidency.

"I'm surprised they couldn't find a better man," said Basil Mathiopoulos, a Greek Social Democrat who lives in Bonn. And Helen Vlachos, the Athens newspaper publisher in exile in London, remarked: "He is a gunman, a killer, an ignorant man. I know there are people who kill for independence, for a cause. But when peace comes they put this behind them. This man has never done anything ever to blur or forget his past."

Most former French colonies are associated with the EEC.

Britain, on the other hand, has been pushing for the community to open its aid horizon to cover some Commonwealth countries as India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh, which are not eligible for association.

In another decision today, the EEC agreed to extend aid to developing countries not linked to it by association agreements.

A resolution setting out this principle was adopted by community development ministers after France lifted an earlier reservation which was blocking agreement.

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It was the second such incident reported within two days.

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Sunday night triggered an automatic shooting device and was apparently fatally hit.

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## FASHION

## Rome Is Sweltering in Fur

By Nebe Dorsey

ROME, July 16 (UPI)—Furs in Rome are as wildly extravagant this season that it makes one stop and wonder. Is it a case of fiddling while Rome burns? Here is a country in deep economic trouble, still straining to the ton, and the current on the verge of collapse. Yet, here it is, it seems to rich enough for an Italian furrier's blood. Coats by mink, shredded sable, quilted reitachants, layers of fur, think over mink, sable over mink, and then, the final showpiece of elegance: wispy chiffon, upcoven over lush mink, and she evening coats.

It is hard to understand the new twist on the Italian fur scene, unless one knows about the Fendi phenomenon. Paris designer Karl Lagerfeld did such a great job of Fendi that he has given a shot in the arm to the whole Italian fur industry. It is not that Italy lacks fur artisans. But now, they are drawing out of the woodwork with so much aplomb so many ideas that even if couture fails, Rome is bound to become a strong fashion center again.

The general look is big, almost bulky and layered to death. Jackets look better than sweater-pants, which tend to get out of hand. There are short, square-edged fur mufflers everywhere. Riding boots look good with the longer skirts. The colors chameagne or pale gray, keep all this in a dreamlike mood. Fendi does not show until Thursday.

## Tivoli's Talent

The most exciting talent so far is Carlo Tivoli, 36, who has gone way out with new fur designs. His opening consisted of delicate, young rabbit skins made of bits and pieces and assembled again, puzzle-like, to look like checks, plaids or a herringbone pattern. The shape: high-waisted, fully flared skirts with occasional fur suspenders. When he

## Paris en Films' Festival Shows Clair, Eisenstein

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, July 16 (UPI)—Among the attractions of the fourth "Paris en Films" festival at the Musee des Arts Decoratifs through Aug. 10 are films by René Clair, and Sergei Eisenstein.

Clair's "Voyage à Tomiche," made in 1926 with Abel Gance, starring, has not been released for years for reasons that Clair has not made public. He has now withdrawn his objections and a print of the film has been shipped from London for projection at the Pavillon de Marais tomorrow. On the same program will be "Romance Sentimentale," a film in which Sergei Eisenstein collaborated during a visit to Paris in 1929.

At that time, Eisenstein was on leave from the Soviet studios, traveling around Europe, lecturing at universities and studying the then new technique of making films with sound. Jessie Lasky, production chief of Paramount, invited him to go to Hollywood to work—but while waiting to sign the contract, Eisenstein found himself short of cash. Hence, the Paris-made film.

Eisenstein and his assistant, Grigori Alexandrov, met a Russian refugee, Mira Guy, who wanted to become a singer—she was married to a Paris jeweler, who was willing to finance a short sound film starring his wife. Eisenstein worked on the script about a woman singing a nostalgic Russian song while a storm raged in the background, symbolizing the upheaval that has cast her adrift. He spent 10 days at the Tobis Klangfilm studio in Spandau devising ways of using sound. He composed some beau-

## MUSIC IN ITALY: New Works On the Fiesole Program

By William Weaver

FIESOLE, Italy, July 16 (UPI)—Eight kilometers uphill from Florence is Fiesole, a community with proud traditions and an independent spirit. Its citizens often make a point of saying they're not Florentines.

One of Fiesole's boasts—and a justified one—is its summer festival, now in its 27th year. It could be logical to consider the State Fiesolana (Fiesole Summer) a rival to Florence's more renowned Maggio Musicale. While the two festivals do occasionally overlap, more often than not they complement one another.

The Maggio, in general, concentrates on big-scale events: and productions of operas and ballets, symphony concerts, monumental cultural works. The musical part of the Fiesole festival is likely devoted to chamber programs and recitals. This year, for example, there is a Bach cycle with an impressive array of artists including Severino Gazzola, Karl Richter and Paul Klemperer.

But, though meant to have a wide popular appeal, the festival is not program only safe classics. There are concerts devoted to the Second School of Vienna, kind of autobiography-recital by composer Sylvano Bussotti, and last night a concert dedicated entirely to two young-Turk composers: Romano Pizzetti



Tivoli's skirts of knit mink and Persian lamb for fall.

## MUSIC IN FRANCE

## Unique 'Salome' in Roman Theater

By David Stevens

ORANGE, France, July 16

(IHT)—The Orange Festival came of age this year with its one-time-only production of Richard Strauss's "Salome," unique in the literal sense that there will be no second performance and in the artistic sense that it was an experience that could not quite be duplicated elsewhere.

## Social Message

The stage and the immense wall of Orange's 2,000-year-old Roman theater needed hardly any costumes—a double flight of stairs, a cistern, some torches—to pass for Herod's palace, which in any case would have been a contemporary piece of architecture. Leonie Ryaneck, who sensationally undertook the role for the first time only three years ago, was the Salome, and John Vickers learned the part of Herod for the occasion (and he will also sing his first Pliocene in next Saturday's "Norma," and then they invaded the palace with the final chords sounded. A striking effect, but a dubious suggestion of a social message where one is hardly needed or intended.

Ryaneck was a stunning Salome, singing in the important upper range with power, cutting brilliance and a touch of wildness, while her dance was, for the most part, fetchingly seductive. It was not often that a leading dramatic tenor cares to bother with Herod, but Vickers showed how effective it can be, giving the leifice of decadence an undercurrent of former substance and

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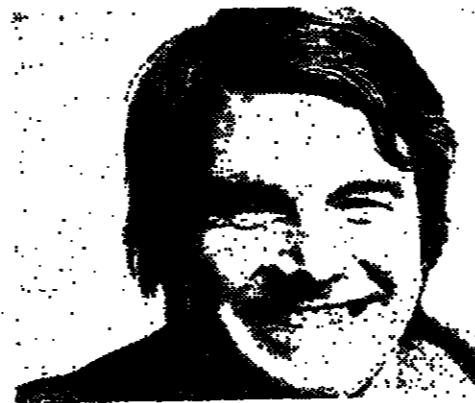
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## The Kissinger Case

When Sen. J. William Fulbright emerged from the closed hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the secretary of state's relationship with wiretap activities, he asked newsmen why the media were so interested in the matter. And he had his own possible answer: "It could be part of an effort to unseat Dr. Kissinger. I wonder if they're getting at dectate by getting at Dr. Kissinger?"

It is a possible answer, but in all probability only a partial one. The charges against the secretary may well be, as the senator described them, "a tempest in a teapot," but it is one which reflects, in its own way, the much larger tempest of Watergate, and the mood in the country and among newsmen which Watergate created. It is quite plausible that there are those who would take advantage of that mood to attempt to discredit a policy they dislike—but that is also true of Watergate itself. It certainly does not follow that Watergate was the creation of such an attempt.

Among the inevitable by-products of the Watergate break-in is a broad skepticism about public officials, and an almost equal skepticism about the use of the term "national interest" to cloak or excuse those practices. This attitude did not spring wholly from Watergate; it has been developing ever since the U-2 episode in Eisenhower's administration, and reached a climax with the national distaste for Vietnam. Watergate only focused the aura of

suspicion on a group of living individuals, associated with the Nixon administration.

Within this aura, a premium has been placed upon the investigative journalism that was so largely responsible for bringing out the facts and implications of Watergate. That this can—and too often does—degenerate into a competitive game of cops-and-robbers within the media is another by-product of the show in the center ring.

All of this was injected into a situation in which the United States—and Mr. Kissinger—were involved in delicate and difficult negotiations, moving toward goals that many Americans opposed, for reasons which may often be contradictory, or at least very varied: fear of the Soviet Union, disapprobation of its government, mistrust of the motives of Washington.

It seems likely, now, that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will give Mr. Kissinger the clean bill of health he has asked: President Nixon has assumed full responsibility for the wiretaps that are in question. The secretary of state himself will probably thus be able to conduct foreign affairs without personal handicaps. But the Watergate mood does infect this aspect of government, as it does all the rest, and the difficulties of achieving the success of the many fine initiatives that Washington has made in foreign relations are thereby compounded.

The chief consolation for those who recognize the absolute necessity of such initiatives is that, so far, they have moved faster, and in better directions, than the Watergate ball-and-chain might seem to permit.

## Greece Gift to Cyprus

In a letter to the President of Greece dated July 6, Archbishop Makarios accused the military rulers in Athens of planning to murder him and furnished what he called "irrefutable" evidence that Greek officers commanding the Cyprus National Guard were plotting with EOKA underground forces to overthrow his government. He demanded that Greece recall the 650 officers.

Athens either stalled or refused the archbishop's request. The result was the tragic event of Monday, which threatens to ignite not only civil war in Cyprus but conflagration between Greece and Turkey. Unless that can be headed off, the whole volatile Eastern Mediterranean could blow up. The UN is unquestionably the place for the legitimate government of Cyprus to bring its case against Greece and Greece's agents on the island.

Once the immediate crisis is passed there may be time for serious rethinking on the part of the State Department and especially the Pentagon about the wisdom of propping up with economic assistance and modern military hardware a regime in Athens that has buried freedom, tortured its citizens and now has committed aggression against another country.

What has happened on Cyprus dramatizes the bankruptcy of a cynical U.S. policy toward Greece. After that tragedy it should be more difficult for American policy makers to argue that the tyranny in Greece is strictly a problem for the Greeks to resolve.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Talking of Oil

With quiet deliberation, the world's major oil consuming countries are discovering an impressive—if belated—readiness to cooperate in devising contingency plans for dealing with any future oil shortages. Against the gloomy forebodings of last winter, the progress made in the 12-member energy coordination group meeting in Brussels is unexpected and encouraging.

The French attitude toward collective emergency pooling arrangements remains to be clarified, but there are signs that the rigid stand-offish posture adopted by former French Foreign Minister Joubert at last February's Washington energy conference is not being maintained so adamantly by the new French government. Until a deal is actually struck, however, it would be foolhardy to assume that the long-elusive unity of oil consumers is at last within grasp.

The progress already made consists of a general acceptance among the 12 member-states (not including France) of the principle that allocations from an emergency pool should be linked with specific measures to curtail consumption should any shortage develop.

The national delegations also seem close to accord that each country has the obligation

to develop an agreed measure of oil self-sufficiency—ability to sustain zero oil imports if necessary, through stockpiling. Yet to be decided are the precise targets for self-sufficiency—say, a 60-to-90-day reserve supply—and the degree of shortfall that would trigger emergency pooling arrangements.

If successfully concluded and implemented, these accords would do much to minimize the vulnerability of the industrial world to any general or selective boycott from the oil producers, such as occurred at the height of the Arab-Israeli war last autumn. So far, the consuming nations' efforts toward consensus seem to have been accomplished without stirring resentment or bitterness from the producers, who formerly bristled at any suggestions that the consumers might band together to confront the producers as a group. Part of the reason seems to be the dawning realization among the producing nations that security and continuity of supply is in their interests, as well as in the consumers'.

As a result, it is now beginning to appear that the economic distress caused by oil price rises is becoming more dangerous to the industrial world than the prospect of boycott.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

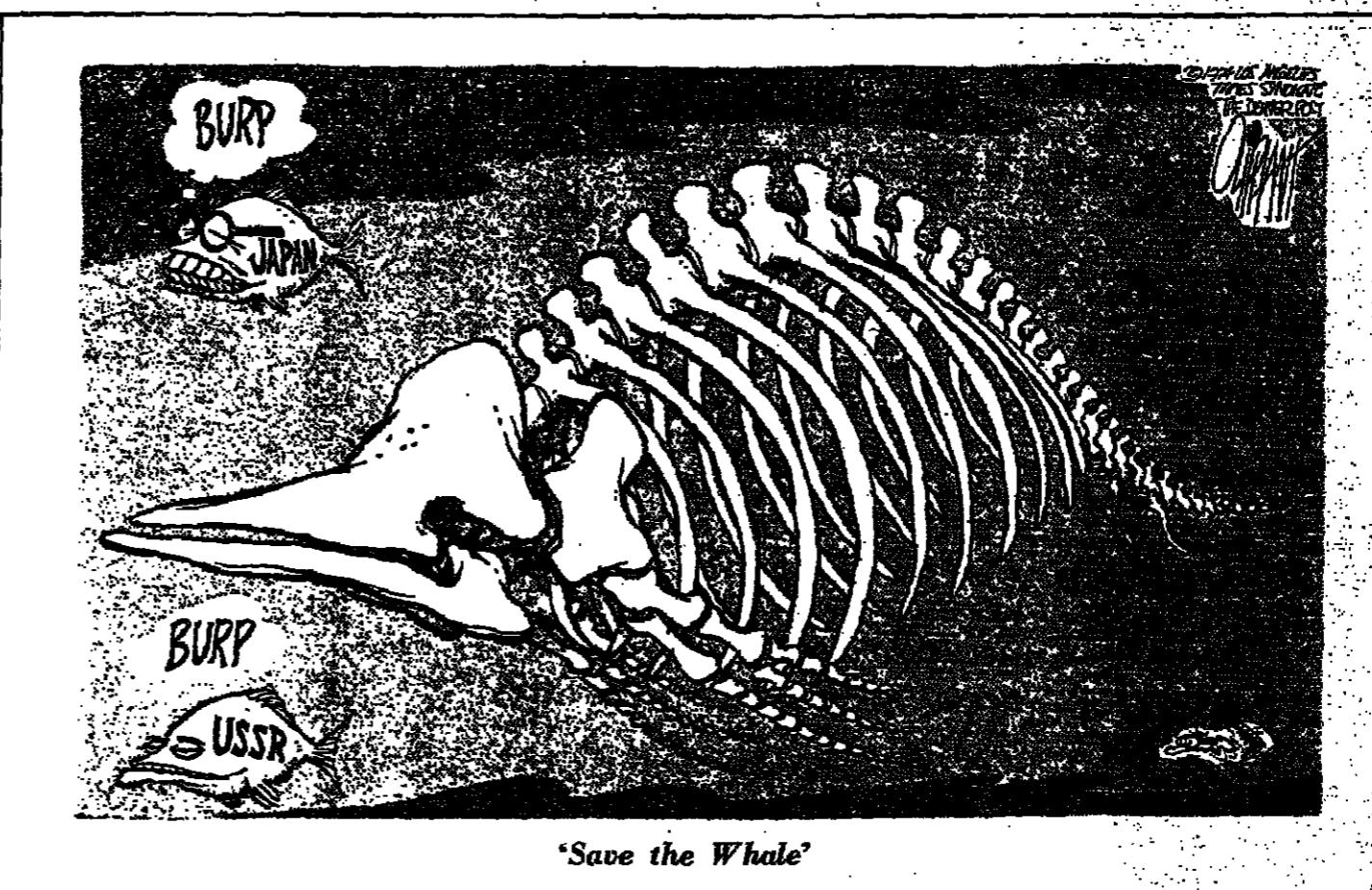
July 17, 1899

LONDON—Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who is now at home at Rottingdean convalescing after his severe illness on the other side of the Atlantic, has met with an unfortunate accident that has somewhat retarded his recovery. He was recently bitten by a dog on the thumb of the right hand. A tendency to inflammation that afterwards ensued was sufficient to require his carrying the arm in a sling.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 17, 1924

NEW YORK—Babe Ruth, champion home run hitter, most valuable player, and so forth, has made a bid for additional laurels by jumping into the lead in the American League batting race. Babe bounded from fifth to first place during the week and now rests on the top rung, with a batting average of .373, two points ahead of Bob Feller, of Chicago, his closest competitor. At present the Babe has a total of 26 home runs.



'Save the Whale'

## U.S. Envoys: They Only Wait Who Also Serve

By C. L. Sulzberger

JEDDA, Saudi Arabia.—It is startling to recall that 50 years ago the United States, which is now the world's most diplomatically involved nation, had no adequate foreign service. Only in July, 1924, when the act sponsored by Rep. John Jacob Rogers of Massachusetts became law, did today's efficient system of representation develop.

The idea of having regular foreign envoys was always somewhat repugnant to most Americans who were imbued with a romantic conception of isolation from the nasty outside world from which they and their ancestors had fled. A Department of Foreign Affairs was created in 1861 by the revolutionary government which had to enlist aid abroad and finally to negotiate peace. In 1878 this was reorganized into the State Department.

For years its representatives were appointed on the basis of a political spoils system. In 1856, the thought of merit as a qualification was first legally acknowledged. In 1906 and 1909 subsequent acts gave civil service status to those serving in foreign missions.

Need and Merit

However, it was only with the Rogers Act that the existing diplomatic and consular services were joined into a single foreign service which admitted qualified applicants after examination and then assigned and promoted them according to need and merit. By establishing a uniform scale of salaries and representation allowances (always far too stingy) it became possible for individuals without private means to serve the State Department.

One of the resulting benefits of the welding of diplomatic and consular officials into the same career service was that it opened doors to the highest office to competent consuls who would otherwise have been prevented from playing active policy-making roles. An outstanding example has been Robert Murphy, a young vice-consul in Munich when the Rogers Act became effective. He subsequently rose to the rank of ambassador and under-secretary of state.

De Borchgrave: There is much talk in Arab capitals that Egypt, Syria, Jordan and the PLO will form a common diplomatic front to face the Israelis at negotiations in Geneva. This would imply a reconciliation between the PLO and Jordan's King Hussein. Is this desirable?

Arafat: In our last PLO assembly we took the decision to form a common Syrian-Egyptian front, but we didn't mention Jordan because it did not take part in the October war.

Q. Do you rule out Jordan?

A. No. I didn't say that. But anything new will have to be rediscussed and a new decision taken.

Q. And on what basis could you agree to include Jordan in your common front?

A. On the basis of King Hussein's official recognition of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian

Act has not, however, been completed. At the time of its enactment only 35 per cent of our missions abroad were under career diplomats. Now 68 per cent of the far larger number of missions are headed by career officers; yet that figure means 33 per cent of our embassies are under non-career envoys. In other words, the spoils system is still far from dead.

The American public was recently shocked to learn as part of the fallout from the Watergate scandal how flagrantly some diplomatic posts overseas have been peddled about by political influence merchants and fund raisers. Some of the resulting appointments have ranged from embarrassing come to well-nigh catastrophic.

However, it cannot be forgotten that certain of our non-career ambassadors have been among the most distinguished public servants the United States ever produced and rank with such early amateur envoys as Benjamin Franklin and John Jay.

Nevertheless, while always leaving space for specially qualified non-career ambassadors, it seems only just that the implied intentions of the Rogers Act should be fully carried out. Each and every post abroad should be open to members of the career foreign service with adequate pay and allowances to maintain even the costliest embassy out of public funds.

### Coveted Posts

As things stand, the most luxurious positions are most coveted by beneficiaries of the spoils system. Likewise, the most difficult and dangerous positions are always awarded to career diplo-

mats. Thus it was a hard-working pair of U.S. public servants, Ambassador Cleo Noel and George Moore, who were kidnapped in Khartoum, Sudan, across the Red Sea from here, by Palestine Arab guerrillas and brutally murdered. Similar tragedies have involved career diplomats in Brazil and Guatemala.

In the United States, where equality of opportunity has always been stressed—as well as equality of hardship or danger in times of crisis—it would be useful to recall this philosophy in assigning overseas posts. There is no sense continuing even vestigial favoritism or antipathy—when not fully qualified by talent—at the expense of that indomitable, courageous body of men, largely unknown, who serve us in a world from which we cannot isolate ourselves.

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## Talk With Yassir Arafat

By Arnaud de Borchgrave

BEIRUT.—After accompanying Jordan's King Hussein on his tumultuous tour of the Palestinian refugee camp at Baqaa, Newsweek senior editor Arnaud de Borchgrave flew to Beirut for a rare interview with Yassir Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). He met the guerrilla leader outside the Lehman capital at an apartment complex where fedayeen armed with Russian-made sub-machine guns stood guard. High-lights of their talk:

De Borchgrave: There is much talk in Arab capitals that Egypt, Syria, Jordan and the PLO will form a common diplomatic front to face the Israelis at negotiations in Geneva. This would imply a reconciliation between the PLO and Jordan's King Hussein. Is this desirable?

Arafat: In our last PLO assembly we took the decision to form a common Syrian-Egyptian front, but we didn't mention Jordan because it did not take part in the October war.

Q. Do you rule out Jordan?

A. No. I didn't say that. But anything new will have to be rediscussed and a new decision taken.

Q. How do you feel about Hussein?

A. There is nothing personal between us. But don't forget the big crime he committed in 1970 and 1971 when 25,000 Palestinians were killed and wounded in terrible massacres. Even President Nixon described that period as the most dangerous days of the first two years of his presidency—which means the United States was involved in it.

Q. All Arab leaders I have talked with recently told me they thought guerrilla warfare against civilian populations had become counterproductive in terms of achieving a Palestinian state. They say that if the PLO began arguing for peaceful coexistence between Israel and a Palestinian state, this would remove the pretext Israel has not to negotiate with the PLO. What do you think?

A. This theory is erroneous. And we don't make war against civilians. Those who have fallen were the victims of Israeli arrogance and stubbornness.

Q. You mean guerrilla raids inside Israel will continue?

A. We have no choice. For 26 years we have been treated as numbers by a UN relief committee. We aren't even recognized by the UN. Until our armed resistance manifested itself, we had no identity, no national character. We were stateless and there was a concerted plan to... force us to melt into the local society; all over the Middle East. The gun... has made our people regain a lot we had lost since 1948. Our heroic struggle has enabled us to become the most important number in the Middle East.

(Reprinted from *Newsweek*.)

## The Press And the Opposition

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—Like it or not, the press has become an issue—and a source of controversy—in the conflict over Watergate and impeachment.

From both political flanks, urgent warnings have been sent that whenever and however Mr. Nixon's case is disposed of, the press's turn will come next. "It scares me to hear the number of people who really want some controls put on the press," says a conservative friend from Idaho. "You will be fighting for your civil liberties for the rest of this century like you've never had to fight before," says a liberal from New York. "And I'm not certain you'll win."

How did the press get into this role? Well, the traditions of muckraking investigative journalism are old ones in America. Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein of The Washington Post were following the footprints of generations of police reporters when they began sifting on their own among the witnesses the victims and perpetrators of the Watergate crime and cover-up.

As their original stories (viewed skeptically by many other reporters) were confirmed and the enormity of the case became clear, the huge forces of modern electronic and print journalism descended on the President and his men.

Press journalism always produces excesses, whether the story is a war, a campaign or a scandal. But there is something else that explains why the press has not been able to preserve its neutrality in this struggle. And that is, very simply, that the political opposition—the Democratic party—has defected in its role as an opposition.

### Clammed Up

Ever since impeachment became a possibility, the responsible leaders of the Democratic party have clammed up tight. Their reasons for doing so are clear. They are acutely aware that since a Democratic Congress is literally sitting in judgment on a Republican President, they must not give the public any indication they are prejudging the case for partisan reasons.

But the silence Democratic leaders have adopted in their quest for nonpartisanship has left it to the press to provide the commentary and, on occasion, the rebuttal to the vigorous efforts by Mr. Nixon and his allies to shape public opinion to his own ends.

Thus, when the Judiciary Committee Democrats refused to open its hearings to coverage, reporters were forced to use leaked and nonattributed information to give the readers another perspective on the proceedings than that provided, so eagerly, by presidential lawyer James St. Clair. As a result, the press has become—as Pat Buchanan and other White House critics note—a party to the dispute over leaked testimony.

Unfortunately, this habit of the political opposition letting the press do its work for it is becoming a pattern in American public affairs. During the Vietnam debate in the 1960s, it was not the Republican party leaders who challenged the assumptions and facts underlying the policies of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. The Republicans wrapped themselves in tags of bipartisanship, just as the Democrats now are taking vows of nonpartisanship.

Modern presidents are happy to exploit this habit, knowing it is easier to win a public relations battle with the press than a political war with the opposition party. Mr. Nixon refused even to allow his advisers to testify before committees of the Democratic Congress, while encouraging them to engage reporters in debate at press conferences and on television panel shows.

Recent presidents have been positively chummy with the nominal leaders of the political opposition—witness Kennedy's and Johnson's palsy-walsy relationship with the late Everett Dirksen and Mr. Nixon's courtship of Mike Mansfield. At the same time, they have carried on public vendettas against "opposition" journalists.

"Who elected David Halberstam to run our Vietnam policy?" Kennedy demanded of The New York Times. "Are you running for something?" Mr. Nixon asked Dan Rather.

The answer, of course, is that no one elected any journalist to do anything. But are there who were elected to provide opposition to the President? Where is the opposition party? They're busy being bipartisan or nonpartisan. And for their detection that has cast the press in the uncomfortable role.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading











## Observer

## Comes the Revolution

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—A scant four years into the future and we shall be hip deep in a nightmare of American government: 1978—the 200th anniversary of the American—Oh Boy!

A 200th anniversary cannot be ignored or whistled away. Anniversaries are as American as the greeting-card industry and counter-revolutionary police heroes. They must be celebrated, even when they are anniversaries of—do we dare breathe the word?—revolutions.

Government, ever alert to the menace, has task forces deployed, trying to arrange something rousing yet dull for the occasion. Little has been accomplished so far because the task forces have been too busy investigating their members to make sure they all hate revolution. Many, many meetings are held, however: meetings of groups like the task force on heroes, chaired by Art Bascom of the White House staff.

Bascom opened last week's meeting by asking if anybody had come up with any genuine revolutionary heroes who could be celebrated in 1978 without giving people the idea that revolutionaries could get away with any rough stuff. Perkins suggested Reginald Blintz-Quimper.

Blintz-Quimper, it seems, was an off-duty policeman in Boston during the time street mobs used to treat private property with wanton disrespect. "One day," Perkins said, "Blintz-Quimper saw a lawless mob swarm aboard a ship in Boston harbor. It was loaded with tea, private property. With no respect at all for the tea, the mob began dumping it into the water."

Blintz-Quimper happened to be passing the adjacent ship, Mary Anne, which had a large cargo of sugar. "He didn't like America," said Bascom. "If he didn't like America, why didn't he go to Russia?"

"And yet," said Budding, "Revolutionary though he was, he was still a slave owner."

Bascom squinted, hummed, grunted. "I like it," he said. "I like the image."

Mr. Baker is on vacation. Here is one of his classics.



"There were men of courage in those days," Bascom murmured, "but the guy sounds to me like he might have wound up on the king's side. That hyphenated name—Blintz-Quimper. A guy with a name like that could have wound up sitting in the House of Lords."

The task force voted to run a security check on Blintz-Quimper, and then took up the case of Hans Harschenholz, a German mercenary who single-handedly captured seven soldiers from Washington's army one wacky night near Valley Forge.

"Hans Harschenholz, German mercenaries," Bascom objected.

"I don't like the image."

"The image is almost perfect," said Humpenhorst. "When Hans brought the seven men into the light of his campfire, he saw that their clothes were filthy. They smelled terrible, because they hadn't bathed in weeks. Their hair was down to their shoulder blades. And do you know what Hans said to them?

"He told them that he was going to send them all to Tren ton for 30 days unless they agreed to wash put on some clean pants and cut their hair."

Bascom said he liked the image, but wondered if Harschenholz had stayed on in America after the revolution to live by the work ethic or gone back to Germany and had heirs who fell in with the Kaiser.

The task force wasn't doing enough investigating, he complained. "Which reminds me, has anybody had any fresh thoughts about the George Washington problem?"

Everyone looked very glum about having to deal with this notorious revolutionary. "Face it," said Henredy, "this guy has a record that makes Abbie Hoffman look like a pillar of the establishment."

"George Washington gives me a pain," said Bascom. "If he didn't like America, why didn't he go to Russia?"

"And yet," said Budding, "Revolutionary though he was, he was still a slave owner."

Bascom squinted, hummed, grunted. "I like it," he said. "I like the image."

Mr. Baker is on vacation. Here is one of his classics.

## Remembering Satchmo

Mrs. Louis Armstrong, Princess Grace of Monaco and hosts of jazz lovers gather in Nice-Cinéma for the dedication of a bust of the late musician. The ceremony was part of the current Nice festival (to July 21), dedicated to the music of Louis Armstrong and other exponents of traditional jazz.

Kertstone



LOUIS ARMSTRONG  
1900-1971

## Belgian Show Puts Man, Environment on Spot

By Jan Sjöby

ANTWERP (UPI)—The question is not asked outright but it hangs in the air—man has inherited the earth; what is he going to do with it? It used to be thought that man was a product of his environment. But now it appears that the environment is rapidly becoming a product of man.

Belgian scientists, living and working in the most densely populated area in Europe, feel that something has to be done, and quick—but when, where and how?

An impressive array of Belgian scientists, ranging from cosmologists to anthropologists, from ecologists to toxicologists, have pooled their impressions and conclusions in a cross-disciplinary exhibition named "De Mens" (man) in Antwerp's National Building Center. Sponsor of the mammoth show is the Antwerp municipality, with backing from the national government.

"We haven't yet reached the point of no return," said Simonne Vlieghels, chief of cultural affairs for Antwerp. "But we, and the rest of mankind, are rapidly approaching a bridgehead where the most celebrated exists in all the most celebrated cities in the world. We must act now."

From physical anthropology to ethnology and physiology takes only a few steps. The eye and the ear are treated in separate sections. A special cabinet contains an audiometer where a visitor can test his hearing at frequencies from 250 hertz to 4 kilohertz at various decibels, stopping at the danger threshold. One section contains optical illusions, from various historical ages.

"Man's perception of his universe, we believe, is an important

factor when trying to explain his behavior," Mrs. Vlieghels said. Strongly stressed is the problem of overpopulation. Sections have been set aside on demographic questions and on various types of birth control. A thought-provoking display is gathered under the heading "Hunger."

The economics of the planet, the exhibitors believe, are heading toward bankruptcy.

Alternatives are outlined, suggesting that the traditional food chain (plants-herbivores-carnivores) be replaced by some more abbreviated, mimeographed summary in English, available at the phytoplankton.

Water Cleaning

The trail leads on to models of water-cleansing plants being developed in Antwerp. Oily sludge is turned into clean water, the residue into fertilizer.

Ten closed-circuit television screens show relevant films, several of them in English. A slide show, involving 18 projectors and more than 900 color slides, is entitled "En Torn Koom de Mens" (And Then Came Man), and the work of photographers Marcel Verbruggen and Lucie Vorsel.

The texts accompanying the exhibits are in Flemish only, as is the exhibition catalogue.

"We toyed with the idea of providing English texts as well," said Mrs. Vlieghels, "but then the

Walloons and the French would have insisted on Flemish texts and German visitors would get their feelings hurt if we didn't present a German version."

But much of the explanatory text is in science, and it does not take too much imagination to realize bio/economics biosphere and that environmental energy crisis. And there is an abbreviated, mimeographed summary in English, available at the entrance.

The pilgrim's progress winds up at a pile of junk: a bent-up, rusted bicycle, a broken chair, milk cartons and rusty beer cans.

Diacetic Dump

"Your janitors haven't had time to clean up before opening," asked a reporter. "Oh yes," said Mrs. Vlieghels, "this is part of the exhibition. Some Arcadian may never have seen a real, genuine junk pile. This is a diacetic garbage dump."

This disquieting exhibition will be open until the end of August. Mrs. Vlieghels indicated that the show may be seen elsewhere later.

"We have been negotiating," she said, "but no firm commitments have been made. But if any city or organization is interested in seeing our view of the human enigma, we'll be most happy to oblige."

## PEOPLE: The 'Miranda Warning' Comes Home to Miranda

Ernesto Miranda, whose case where and also there were changes in police procedures in the United States, found out firsthand the other day how the Miranda ruling of the Supreme Court works. He was stopped for a traffic violation Sunday in Tempe, Ariz.—police found a pistol under his car seat. He was later charged with being a convicted felon in possession of a handgun, driving on the wrong side of the road and having a suspended license. Asked if Miranda had been advised of his rights, Detective Jerry Warren said, "Everybody advised him of his rights."

Miranda was convicted of charges of robbery and kidnapping in 1963. But three years later, the Supreme Court ruled that his confession in the case was inadmissible as trial evidence because he had not first been warned of his right to remain silent. The decision has led to all police departments giving suspects the "Miranda warning." In 1967, Miranda was retried, convicted and sentenced on the rape and kidnap charge. He was paroled on Dec. 11, 1972.

Frank Sinatra ended his troubled Australian tour Tuesday night with another swipe at the press. He told an audience of 4,000 in Sydney—and several million TV viewers—that he had to fight censorship. "Whether I was right or wrong, or whether they were right or wrong, or the fact remains that the main issue was that they tried to keep me from saying what I thought and I think that's the thing we've got to fight all the time."

Sinatra's tour was almost cut short last week when he called Australian journalists "bums" and "hookers" and the labor unions jumped in, picketing the press, with a boycott. The dispute was settled when union chief Bob Hawke and Sinatra's lawyer worked out a settlement.

On Sunday and Monday, Joe Wood's London apartment became an international telephone exchange. In that time, he says, he got more than 2,000 calls. "I'm not going to be a racing accident in South Africa March 22," SETTLED: A suit filed by entertainer Ann-Margret against the Sahara-Tahoe Corp. for \$1.5 million out-of-court. She sued the corporation after a fall at a Lake Tahoe Hotel—she broke her left arm and suffered a concussion when a platform on which she was standing fell and she fell 22 feet to the stage. DIAGNOSED: Dixie Dean's condition. The former pitcher, now 66, was hospitalized in South Tahoe, Calif., at the end of last week with what was then described as a suspected heart attack. He was released, but then suffered a severe heart attack and was admitted to a Reno hospital on Sunday and Monday. Joe Wood's London apartment became an international telephone exchange. In that time, he says, he got more than 2,000 calls. "I'm not going to be a racing accident in South Africa March 22," SETTLED: A suit filed by entertainer Ann-Margret against the Sahara-Tahoe Corp. for \$1.5 million out-of-court. She sued the corporation after a fall at a Lake Tahoe Hotel—she broke her left arm and suffered a concussion when a platform on which she was standing fell and she fell 22 feet to the stage. DIAGNOSED: Dixie Dean's condition. The former pitcher, now 66, was hospitalized in South Tahoe, Calif., at the end of last week with what was then described as a suspected heart attack. He was released, but then suffered a severe heart attack and was admitted to a Reno hospital on Sunday and Monday.

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